LETTER

TOA

BISHOP

CONCERNING THE

DIVINE LEGATION

Warburton (N.)

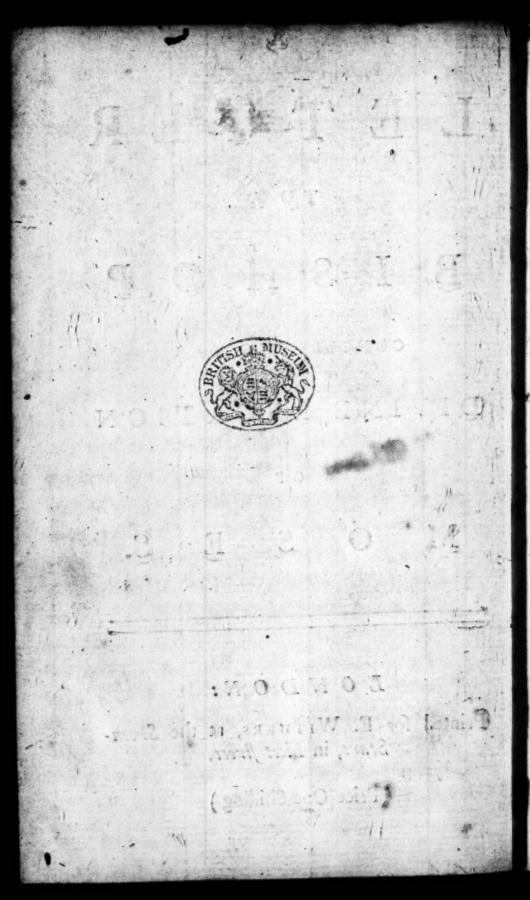
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MOSES.

LONDON

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LETTER to a BISHOP,

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My Lord,

Warburton obliged the World with his divine Legation of Moses, which he proposes to demonstrate from the Omission of a future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Mosaic Dispensation.—How far he has succeeded, must be left to your Lordship's Determination: But it is a Proposition that gives Offence to many sober Men, as it places the whole Body of the Jewish People in a Light derogatory to human Nature, making them to live and die like Swine; for without the Knowledge of a suture State, they could be

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no better than Brutes. Nay it supposes them of all Men the most brutish, since, according to him, all the World but themselves, had the Doctrine of a future State incorporated into their Laws, and made it the Motive of their Actions. What a miserable Condition is this for the chosen People of God to be in, and permitted to continue in by God himself, while under his immediate and extraordinary Government,

This, my Lord, is, as I take it, a new Medium, a novel Opinion, and of which the Church of England in her Articles and Homilies, has openly declared her Abhorrence: And yet I do not find, that this Author has met with the Discountenance of any of the Governors of that Church whose Articles he so daringly opposes. It doth not become me to call in Question the Conduct of my Superiors, but I hope, it may be permitted me. without giving Offence, to lay my Thoughts of this Gentleman's Medium before your Lordship; and humbly to request that you will vouchfafe out of your fatherly Goodness, to let me know whether the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments is

to be found in, or did make Part of the Mosaic Dispensation.

- Dr. Warburton does not, I think, decide whether the Omission of a future State proceeded from Ignorance or Defign in Mofes? but by the Use of the Term Omission, and his Reasoning in many Places upon the Expediency of fuch Omission, he seems to infinuate that the Jewish Legislator was himself well acquainted with this Doctrine, the' he thought not proper to give it a Place in his Laws. Give me Leave to ask your Lordship, by what Means Mojes could arrive at this Knowledge, which will not equally conclude that the whole Body of the People might be likewife informed of it? Did he receive it by special Revelation from God? If so, was not his Legation from the same God of Truth? And can it be supposed that this all-gracious Being would reveal a future State to Moses upon calling him to deliver his chosen People, and at the same Time give him in Command to omit it in his Dispensation? A Dispensation that had God for its immediate Author, and which was to bring them to Christ, with whom the Knowledge of a future State is

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inseparably annexed? If Moses had the Know-ledge of a future State by Tradition from his Parents, then the Body of the People might have it the same Way: And Dr. Warburton should previously have proved that the Knowledge of this Doctrine was not current among the Israelites, before Moses's Time. For if it appears, as I think it will upon laying Things together, that the People must have had this Doctrine before Moses wrote, Moses could not impose it upon them, as the Doctor would upon us, that the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, is not to be found in, nor did make Part of the Mosaic Dispensation.

When the Children of Israel were Slaves in Egypt, the People to the lowest feared God, and knew the Lord. Upon what Account? and in what Respect did this Fear arise? Temporal Rewards and Punishments, and an equal Providence could not be the Motive. Neither could they regard God as civil Governor. They were given up into the Hands of those who cruelly and despitefully treated them, who denied the Lord and served other Gods. "Who is the Lord," (said Pharaob) "that

" that I should obey his Voice to let Ifrael go. I know not the Lord, neither will I let " Ifrael go." And this they fuffered for their Obedience to the Lord, and their refuling to apostatize and worship the Gods of the Egyptians. In their then unhappy Circumstances, destitute, afflicted, tormented, if in this Life only they had Hope in God, they were of all Men most miserable! Could Ignorance of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, and a Belief that they should be as if they had never been, induce them, and their Deliverer Moses to prefer the Reproach of Christ before the Riches of Egypt, and keep them so stedfast and immoveable in the Lord? What was it to them what God they ferved, unless they looked for a future Reward in a future State? Nay, it had been better to have served the Gods of the Egyptians; they would, then, have had Plenty and Ease, which according to Dr. Warburton's Scheme, was all they ferved God for, or the only Motive that could prevail upon their carnal Hearts to serve any God. The Hopes of temporal Deliverance could have no Weight with them; they entertained no Hopes

Hopes of any such Thing. For when Moses, by God's Appointment, visited them, they understood not how that God by his Hand would deliver them. And, after they were brought out of Bondage, upon every Rub in their Way, they were for turning back into Egypt.

I know not what it may do to your Lord. ship, but to me, the Epistle to the Hebrews speaks plain enough, when it says, that " Moses esteemed the Reproach of Christ " greater Riches than the Treasures of Egypt, of for he had Respect unto the Recompence " of Reward," I say to me, it seems plain, that the Hopes of an happy Immortality in a future State through the Merits of Chrift, was the Inducement to fuffer the Reproach of Christ. It is also evident that the whole Body of the People endured the same Reproach upon the fame Account. For ver, 25, fays, that he suffered Affliction in common with the People of God, and ver. 26, explains this Affliction by calling it the Reproach of Christ: Whence it follows, that the Affliction the People of God suffered. was the Reproach of Christ, and that upon Account of the Recompence of Reward. Put

Put this together (my Lord) and then, fince the Knowledge of Christ and of a future State are inseparably annexed, the Consequence is direct, as the Homily on Faith expresses it, that "although they were not named Christian Men, yet was it a Christian Faith that they had; for they looked for all the Benefits of God the Father, through the Merits of his Son Jesus Christ, as we do now, and in effect they and we be all one." So they could not be ignorant of a future State, neither could Moses omit it in his Dispensation.

which Dr. Warburton makes a Revelation concerning the Redemption of Mankind by Christ, is a great and noble Instance, that the fews under the Law neither were, nor could be unacquainted with its spiritual Meaning, so with the Doctrine of a future State; because their typical Institutions gave as strong Intimations of the Redemption of Mankind by Christ, and were as illustrious Representations of the Sacrifice of Christ, as the commanded Sacrifice of Isaac. This will appear plain enough from his own State of the Case.

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He fays *, that "the typical Representations of the great Sacrifice for the Sins of " Mankind, by the commanded Sacrifice of " Isaac, was given in the strong and forcible. " Way of Action, that nothing can be con-" ceived more apposite to convey the Infors mation than this very Action, and that " God instructed Abraham by this symboli-" cal Act, or typical Representation, in the best Manner Humanity is capable of re-" ceiving Instructtion." How confistent this Instance of the Clearness and Perspicuity of Types is, with what he elsewhere says +, " that a typical Representation necessarily " implies the throwing a Thing into Shade, " and secreting it from vulgar Knowledge," I leave your Lordship to judge; and to admire the Modesty of the Man, who could hope his Readers, especially those of the Clergy, would overlook or pardon, for the Sake of his Medium, fuch a glaring Contradiction. What he brings by Way of Salvo, " that the Narrative of fuch a Converse by Action, is not si in its Nature so intelligble or obvious, where the Information is for the Sake of " the

D. L. vol. II. part II. p. 607. † Ibid. p. 430.

the Actor only," makes strongly against him. The Action is allowed to be obvious and intelligible, which is enough to prove that the Mofaic Dispensation, which was nothing else but a more minute scenical Representation by Actions of what the commanded Sacrifice of Isaac, and the permitted one of the Ram typified, was understood by the People in its spiritual Sense; because they were the Spectators of all, the Actors in many of the Ceremonies. And why Sacrifice under the Law should speak a Language to the Yews different from what it spoke to their Father Abrabam, or why it was not intended for the fake of Information, of which it was fo proper and logical a Mode, will require another Volume to prove. The Obscurity, then, will be on the Side of the Relation, not on the Action of the typical Rites and Ceremonies in the Mosaic Dispensation, and the Body of the People upon this Supposition would be better able to see through the Types, when performed, than we who have only the Relation. But then, my Lord, this is diametrically oppolite to the Doctor's grand Demonstration's unless Representation by Action, the best Manner Humanity is capable of receiving

Instruction, was given to the Jews by the Mosaic Dispensation, as the best Manner to keep them from receiving Instruction. This is indeed powdering with Paradoxes, and must give a notable Relish to his System.

Since Actions then spoke as intelligibly as Words, fince representative Actions were so common a Mode of Information, and fo well understood at the Time of giving the Mosaic Dispensation, as the Doctor has taken up some Pages to prove. The Emblematical Rites, Ceremonies, and Institutions of that Dispensation must speak a Language plain enough not to be mistaken by the Body of the People; as talking in the Standard Phraseology of the Times. And if the Patriarch Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, faw so clearly the Redemption of Mankind by the Sacrifice of Christ, in the Command to offer up his Son Isaac; how can his Children be supposed so grofly blind, as not to have the least Glimple of that interesting Affair in their daily Sacrifices? Did God, who favoured Abrabam with this special Revelation of the Mystery of the Redemption, enjoin him Secrecy? Or can it be imagined that he, who rejoiced so much to fec

Affair from his Posterity? That, in which, not only they, but all the Nations of the Earth were to be blessed? Especially, when we consider that the Promise of Christ was made to him, because God knew he would command his Children and Houshold afterhim to keep the Way of the Lord? Was not the Redemption of Mankind by Christ, the Way of the Lord? Were not the Jews his Children and Houshold? And could they be said to keep this Way after him, and yet know nothing of it, so soon after as Moses's Time?

If the commanded Sacrifice of Isaac was so very exact an Image in all its Particulars, of the final antitypical Sacrifice of Christ, and the permitted one of the Ram offered up instead of Isaac, was the Shadow of the intermediate typical Sacrifice in the Mosaic Oeconomy, (as this Gentleman, unluckily enough for his Medium, proves.) Could the Jews, then, my Lord, be ignorant at what the Mosaic Oeconomy aimed, or not know the Law to be the Shadow of the good Things to come? Could this Action be so strong, forcible, and apposite a Way of Information to Abraham,

very feint, weak and unintelligible an one to his Seed? And would God, who chose this Way as the fittest to reveal his Will to Abrabam, incorporate the same Method of Instruction into his Law in order to secrete the Knowledge of his Will from his Children? Or how could the Son of God upbraid the Jews of his Time with the Faith of Abrabam in this very Action, if the legal Sacrifices and Types were designedly so obscure, and intended to be so by his Father, as that they could not, nor were not to be seen thorough by Faith?

As then Sacrifice was so exact a Delineation of the great Oblation for the Sins of the World: As God made Choice of it as the best Manner of manifesting Christ to Abrabam, and as Sacrificature was the highest Act of religious Service in the Mesaic Dispensation; who can doubt but that the Jews, as well as their Father Abrabam, saw Christ's Day thorough this Glass, and were glad. And then they must know, not only that a future. State of Rewards and Punishments was in, and made Part of their Institutions, but must observe

cause, as Dr. Warburton owns, " a future "State and Redemption by Christ are insepa"rably annexed, and knowing and acting "upon the one, is knowing and acting upon the other *.

The Doctor does not inform his Readers though it is an interesting Point, what were the Sentiments of Abraham upon Sacrifica before the Command to offer up his Son; for it is plain from Scripture, that he had been used to Sacrifice; nay, the Command to offer up Weac for a Burnt Offering, and the Questions Isaac asked about it, show that neither of them were Strangers to the Act of Sacrifice +. What Language, let me alk, did Sacrifice speak to him before this Command & If it spoke an unintelligible one, my Lord, how came he so readily to understand the Language of the commanded Sacrifice of Mane, and of the permitted one of the Rama How came he at all acquainted with the Mystery of the Redemption by the Sacrifice of Christ, as to defire so carnestly to be let in toit, if he had no previous Knowledge of Sacrifice

rifice, and what it fignified? Abraham either previously knew the Mystery of the Redemption by the Sacrifice of Christ, and that Sacrifice prefigured it; or he did not; if he did not know it, how could he be fo defirous of being let into a Mystery of which he was totally ignorant? Or how could Sacrifice, of which he knew not the Meaning, let him into the Secret of Christ's Day? If he knew the Meaning of Sacrifice before the Command to offer up his Son; then, in every Sacrifice he faw Christ's Day, and was glad whenever he facrificed. I think, my Lord, that Abrabam must be supposed to know the Mystery of Redemption by Christ before this Command, or else it could never have entered into his Head to desire to see Christ's Day: And he must likewise, be supposed to know what Sacrifice prefigured; or else he would not fo readily have taken its Meaning in the commanded Sacrifice of Isaac, and the permitted one of the Ram. The Epistle to the Hebrews, fays, that " by Faith, Abraham when he was tried, offered up Isaac." Must not this be Faith in Christ, my Lord? But then if he offered him up by Faith, he must have this Faith before the Command. And how

how he came by this Faith, and the Knowledge of the Redemption by Christ, remains to be shewn by Dr. Warburton; as also it is incumbent upon him to offer some Reason, why the Body of the People of the Yesus might not arrive at the same Knowledge by the same Means by which their Father Abrabam acquired his. If you suppose Abraham to have been unacquainted with the Mystery of the Redemption by Christ, and never to have known or suspected any thing of it, or never to have offered any Sacrifice before; can you think, my Lord, that the Command to offer up his Son would so instantaneously and fo clearly have let him into that Mystery? Give me Leave to ask your Lordship, whether Dr. Warburton's State of the Case of Abraham, doth not contradict the Scripture Account. We read Gen. xxii. 1. " And it " came to pass after these Things that God " did TEMPT Abraham," and in the Epistle to the Hebrews, that " by Faith A-" brabam when he was TRYED, offered up " Ifaac." But what TEMPTATION or what TRIAL could there be, if Abraham, certainly aforehand knew, that the whole was only to be a Piece of Scenery, to inform him by Actions

Actions mitead of Words, that Chriff was to be the great Sacrifice for the Sins of the World. There was, in this Cafe, no Room for that Strug. gle, which the Epiftle to the Hebrews makes him to have within himself, if he previously knew how the scenical Representation was to end, " and that God would either stop his Hand, when he came to give the facrificing Stroke, or that his Son, if facrificed, was immediately to be restored to Life." The Patriarch, indeed, accounted " that God was able to se raife him up, even from the Dead;" but it is no where faid or intimated, that he previously knew that God would immediately re-Nore him to Life, if facrificed. And hence mose the Struggle in his Breast how to reconwile the Command to facrifice his Son with the Promise, that in this very Son Isaac bis Seed should be called, and how to conquer his natural Affection, and bring it into Captivity to the Obedience of the Command. Dr. Warburton indeed, afferts " that the princiat pal Defign of the Command was to reveal to Abraham by Actions instead of Words, 46 the Redemption of Mankind," and proves it after his usual Manner ; " for it is not faid that God gave this Command in order to a try

try Abraham, but that in giving the Com-" mand God did try bim." Such kind of Reasoning, in his former Profession, would have been called a Law-Quibble; and is much the same as if after Sentence of Death passed apon-a Convict, he should be told that the Judge did not pass Sentence upon bim in order to condemn bim, but that in paffing the Sentence the Judge did condemn him. I dare fay, your Lordship, as a Scholar, difdains such mean Sophistry, and as a Christian, abhors fuch deceitful Handling of the Word of God. And I appeal to your Lordship, whether upon Dr. Warburton's Supposition, Abraham can be faid to be either tempted or tried: And yet the Scripture fays, that the Command to offer up Isaac, was for a Trial of Abrabam's Faith, wire morninger ASpain ou train guestoners, " by Faith Abraham offered up " Ifaac being tried." Then, my Lord, the offering up Isaac was the Trial and Teff of his Faith, " Here was an only Child, the " Son of his Love, of his Hopes, and the " Heir of the Promises demanded, and " readily given up. The End was worthy for " which he should do it. It was to partake " of the Benefits of the Death of the Son of God:

God; and by it he gave not only as to himfelf the most valuable, but to every Body
the exactest Figure of the Sacrifice of the
Son of God.

When we view the Sacrifice of Isaac in this Light, all Difficulties vanish; why was he demanded as a burnt Sacrifice, and "the Father ordered to offer up his beloved Son? The Father stood in God's stead, " and gave up his Son instead of the Son of God; as a Proof of his own Faith, " and a Lesson of Instruction to the Un-" believers of that Time, and a standing Evidence to that, and all future Gene-" rations; that not a Lamb, but a Man, and that not Ifaac, but a Seed that was to de-" fcend from him, was to bear the Wrath of "God for all Men. Why is the Scripture " filent as to the Defign with which Abra-" ham offered up his Son? Because Sacrifices " were the Type, the well-known Type, and to had no other View and Intention. Does " Abraham express no Surprize at this bard " Trial, nor expostulate with God upon it? " He knew the Son of God was to be given for him, and should he refuse his Son to God?" I borrow this Paragraph from one

and judicious Mr. Julius Bate, to whom the Doctor has thought proper to return no Answer, unless Scurrility and Reviling, are to be deemed an Answer: And, surely Mr. Bate's Objections must have galled Dr. Warburton fore, when they could make his meek and Christian Spirit forget that excellent Advice of our Church Catechism, to keep one's Tongue from evil Speaking, Lying, and Slandering.

" But the Fews, (says the Doctor) were " a carnal People, incapable of spiritual "Things." Before he had brought or allowed this Objection, he should have shewn Cause, why they were more carnal, or less capable of Spirituals than their Ancestor Abraham? By what Means did the Descendants fall fo short of their Progenitor, and become fo carnal and grossly-minded? They might methinks, have learned in Egypt to decypher a Type; a Nation that recorded every thing by Hieroglyphicks and Symbols. Why should they be more carnal than the rest of Mankind? Or why would God pick out the most stupid of his Creatures, with whom to deposite his lively Oracles? In what Sense were they

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lively Oracles, if they did not teach Life? The Law, my Lord, could not give Life, but it could and did teach Life, by pointing out and prefiguring Christ, who is the Way, the Resurrection, and the Life. And this is Dr. Warburton's stumbling Block, in not disfinguishing between teaching, and giving Life; and he is continually placing it in the Way of his Readers, by bringing Texts which fay the Law could not give Life, to prove that it could not teach Life. Another Artifice which he makes Use of to give a Colour to his Hypothesis, and to gloss over his false Reasoning, is to jumble together the Texts of the New Testament, that speak of the Law, without confidering the different Views in which the Writers represent it. When they oppose it to Christ, the Reality, they call it a dead Letter. a carnal Commandment, the Ministration of Death, and so forth. And such it was of itfelf, or carnally taken; but taken firitually it was the very Gospel: Ipfishmum Evangelium fays the great Bishop Bull, whom Dr. Warburton would press into his Service; with how much Violence and Injustice is well known to your Lordship.

Almost and district a which he should St. Paul fays, " the carnal Mind is at En-" mity against God, for it is not subject to " the Law of God, neither indeed can it he." Would God make a People, the Keepers of his Law who were at Enmity against him? For so the Yews must be, if they were so carnally-minded, as Dr. Warburton represents them; or would God give them a Law that should keep them at Enmity against him? And this the Law must do by the Doctor's Account of it. For if its carnal Cover was defigned to keep them in Ignorance of its spiritrial Meaning, then were they designedly kept in that State of mental Carnality, which the Apostle says, is at Enmity against God? But how does it appear that the Jews were incapable of spiritual Things? Many of them at Christ's coming, waited and looked for the Consolation and Redemption of Ifrael. His Disciples trusted that it was He who should redeem Ifrael. And when Christ, after his Refurrection, expounded unto them, from Moses and all the Prophets, the Things concerning bimself; it is them he chargeth with Folly and Slowness of Heart to believe the Scriptures, and not the Scriptures with ObObscurity and Omission; which he should have done, if this Gentleman's Supposition be true. The present Race of Jews, indeed, are under a judicial Blindness and Stupidity; but from their first Calling, to their final Rejection, they were so far from being a stupid People, or ever thought so, that even in Captivity, they were looked upon as fittest to be promoted to he highest Posts of Trust and Honour, as appears from many Instances in Scripture, witness Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, Mordecai, &c.

"But why had the Law a spiritual Sense under a carnal Cover?" asks Dr. War-burton? To whom I answer, because Man is a compound Creature, consisting of a spiritual Essence under a carnal Cover. Are not the Essentials of Christianity, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord, as much under a carnal Cover as the Law? Was not the Divinity in Christ under a carnal Cover? And yet was it not expected that Men should see through this Cover? And have not the Faithful in all Ages seen through it, and through the outward and spiritual Grace? Saying that the Know-ledge

ledge of the Types would indifpose the Jews from continuing under the Law, is making Ignorance the Mother of their Devotion; if any Thing can deserve the Name of Devotion, that relates folely to the Things of this World; And he may with as much Reason affert, that feeing through the Symbols of Bread and Wine, will indispose Christians from celebrating the Lord's Supper; and that therefore we are to eat and drink them in the Communion without knowing what they mean, until we come into the next World; where all Types are to cease, and Faith is to be swallowed up in Vision. For if it is necessary to shew forth, by Symbols, the Lord's Death, until his fecond Coming; why was it not equally necessary to prefigure it, until his first Advent? And in what are the Symbols of Bread and Wine, more fignificant than Sacrificature, and its Rites, and Appendages? The Types have but one Sense, and that is spiritual; The Thing (whatever that be) instituted or appointed, is the Type, Symbol or Emblem: The Reason of the Thing, or of the Institution is the Sense. Dr. Warburton allows the Law had a spiritual Sense, but lays the Jews were incapable of it; which is faying, my Lord, they were incapable of the

Law: For without its Sense, which is granted to be spiritual, what, or to what End was the Law? To suppose its Meaning was not to be understood and known, until Christ came, is an equal Absurdity with the Supposition above. For in this Case the Law could be of no Use to the People for whose Use it was intended, as a Figure for the Time then prefent, as the Epistle to the Hebrews says it was; but it could not be a Figure for the Time then present, if the Time then present did not know it to be a Figure of the good Things to come, as Dr. Warburton afferts; and it could be no Figure of the good Things to come, when the good Things were actually come. For when Christ the Reality was come, the Law was to be abolished; and no Evidence or Proof could arise from an Exposition then made, because such Exposition, being ex post tatto, could be no Proof. But if the Law was given to the fews to point out Christ, then we see in what Manner, and of whom it prophecyed until John. They had then infallible Marks to know the Messiab when he came; and there arises from the exact and minute fulfilling of every Jot and Tittle of the Law, a Demonstration, that proves the Divinity of both Moses and Jesus, his Legation, : Wall

tion, as natural and easy, as it is just and conclusive. Whereas, Dr. Warburton's Glosses, ilike the Traditions of the Pharisees, make the Law of God of no Effect, and the End of promulging it lost.

The legal Sacrifices and ritual Performances were not required by God for his own Sake, or for any real Value in themselves. "Where-" fore then serveth the Law? It was added," " because of Transgressions till the Seed' " should come to whom the Promise was' made." As a Memorial, as a Record of the original Revelation, and as a Rectification of the Abuses that had crept in between the first Publication of the Terms of Mercy through the promised Seed and Moses his Time. And it was instituted in Types, as: the best Manner Humanity is capable of receiving Instruction. But, then, it is evident that the Jews must know that the Law manifested the Messiab; otherwise the End and Defign of its Institution was defeated.

But, my Lord, Dr. Warburton will allow the Doctrine of a future State to be contained in Moses his Writings, if his Readers will be

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as carnal as he makes the Jews, and allow him, that they did not fee it there. For in one Part he fays , " the pious Ejaculation of Jacob, I have waited for thy Salvation, s O Lord, may, for ought I know, in its " literal Meaning respect the Salvation of " Christ. But how thould an early Jewish Reader understand it in this Sense, when " the fame Terms of the Salvation of God " are perpetually employed throughout the whole Bible, to fignify God's temporal " Mercies to the Yewish People." For this very Reafon, as I apprehend my Lord, a Jewish Reader might understand it in this Sense, because the temporal Mercies or Salvation of the Jewish People were all typical of, and upon the Account of the final antitypical Salvation of Christ, of which these were Pledges and Affurances. And in their greatest temporal Distresses and Calamities, the Promise of the Messab was made to them by Way of Confolation and Support under their Afflictions and Sufferings ; As to Nonh. after the Flood; to Abraham on his quitting his Country and his Father's Honse to Tojourn in a strange Land; to Abaz when troubled

troubled with the Fear of Rezen and Pekab. the Kings of Syria and of Ifrael, in which the Promise of Christ is joined with the temporal Deliverance promised by God. All which plead very strongly for the Knowledge of a future State, being a popular Doctrine among the Jewish Nation from the Beginning. For to what Purpose was this done. if the Yews be supposed ignorant of a future State? Christ was not to be a temporal De. liverer: The Deliverance he wrought was spiritual, from the spiritual Bondage of Death and the Devil, of which the Egyptian Blavery under Pharoah was the Type. If a private Person, or a Nation were to be now comforted under Calamities, with what Christ has done for them, would any Question be made, whether the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments made a Part of their religious Tenets : And can the Fewish Nation be supposed to receive the same Confolation from the Faith of what the Messiah was to do for them at his Advent, without having the fame Creed? And if they had -Faith in Christ, they must believe a future State of Rewards and Punishments, since, according to Dr. Warburton, the Knowledge

of Redemption by Christ, and of a future State of Rewards and Punishments are inseparably annexed. How opposite a Method does this Gentleman take from St. Paul! This Apostle, in his Apology for Christianity, tells King Agrippa *. " that he faid no other " Things but what the Prophets and Mofes " had foretold, that Christ should suffer and " rife from the Dead." Which he calls " the Promise to God made unto the Fathers +," in Hope and Expectation of whose Completion the whole Body of the Feros observed and kept the Mosaic Dispenfation, as emblematical and predictive of it. What then shall we think of our Doctor, who witneffeth both to Small and Great, that no fuch Doctrine is contained in the Mofaic Dispensation?

It is a dangerous Thing, my Lord, to wrest the Scriptures to our own Conceits; because it is apt to missead People into a Doubt and Distrust of the Certainty and Truth of the sacred Records: And hence, I am assaid has sprung that extreme Neglect, I had almost said Contempt, with which we see the Word

[·] Acts chap. xxvi. ver. 22, 23. + Ibid. ver. 6, 7.

Word of God treated, both by small and great. Which, if not timely prevented by those whom the Holy Ghost has made Overfeers of the Church of Christ, will most likely end in some of those Visitations, which the same Scriptures assure us, have always been the consequential Punishment of a national Desection from the Worship of the boly one of Israel.

I shall beg Leave, my Lord, to produce a Text or two from the Penteteuch, which to me feem plainly to contain the Doctrine this Gentleman denies to be taught by Moses. When the Children of Ifrael had finned in the Affair of Korab, and God declared he would destroy them; Moses and Aaron thus fupplicate the Deity *, " O God, the God " of the Spirits of all Flesh," that is, of both the Living and Dead. Now what can any Reader understand by this Expression, but that Man has an immortal Part distinct from the animal Life of the Flesh, which after Death goes into the Hands of God, to be disposed of as it has behaved in this Life. Is not this, my Lord, a parallel Expression to + Father of Spirits, in the Epistle to the Hebrews? Must

at not have the fame Sense in one Place, as in the other? And is not Spirit the Name for the spiritual immortal Part of Man? So in Deuteronomy, Moses cammands the Jews * se to love and ferve the Lord with all their " Heart, with all their Soul, and with all their Might, and these Words which I command thee this Day shall be in thy "Heart," and they are also commanded " to circumcise the Foreskin of the Heart." This furely is no carnal Commandment, and is fornething beyond external Obedience. + This is not flicking in the Letser, the to garger, the outward Part, the Hufk of the Law, but entering into the Spirit which quickeneth, the so were of the Law. This is being a New inwardly, and requires a Knowledge and Practice of the spiritual Part of the Law; unless we suppose that God gave them a Commandment they were incapable of obeying; and that to love the Lord with the Heart, and to circumcife the Heart, imply only a bare outward Observance of a few dead Ceremonies.

The learned and judicious Dr. Hodges Pro-

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on SHEOL, has proved, as I think, my Lord, that the Hebrew Word SHEOL does not fignify the Grave, for which KEBER is used; but that it is the Place of departed Souls between the Time of Diffolution, and the general Refurrection. And, if fo, the Doctrine of a future State, or of another State of Existence after the present, could not be unknown to the Yeres. And if Dr. Hodges be right in his Sense of Sheel (which is submitted to your Lordship) then these Expressions of Scripture, " He was gathered to bis Father's or People." He flept with bis Fathers, and fuch like, will be a Proof of a future State; and will be freed from the Exceptions of Dr. Warburton; and this Sense of Sheel will explain Facob's Speech, when, supposing his Son Joseph devoured by wild Beafts, he fays, " I will go down to my " Son weeping or mourning to Sheel," that is, according to Dr. Hodges's Interpretation, to the Repository of departed Souls.

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But further, my Lord, the Deliverance of the People of Ifrael from Egypt, the Manner in which that Deliverance was wrought, the Reason and Intent of delivering them, and separating them from the rest of the Nations, with the Sanction of the whole Mosaic ritual.

All evince that the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, was known among the Yews, and that their Obedience to the Mosaic Dispensation was founded upon it. By what was the divine Legation of Moses demonstrated to the Jews? by teaching: them that they should die like the Beasts that: perish! By what to that powerful Kingdom: of heathen Apostates the Egyptians; to whom: the Ifraelites were Slaves, and from whose Bondage, God by Moses delivered them? Was it not by the Miracles that God wrought by the Hands of his Servants Mofes and Aaron, that Moses proved his divine Legation? Will not the same Means prove the same to Christians: and Deifts now? Or is it not a Shame and Difgrace to the Christian Profession, that the Divinity of Moses his Legation should need to be demonstrated? Did the Deity (if I may be allowed the Expression) take so much Pains to prove himself JEHOVAH, and to record infallibly these Proofs; and are they of no Use at this Time? But we must prove the People of God Brutes and Ideots beyond all the heathen World, in order to shew that Mojes was fent by God? Was not the Contest. in Egypt, whether the Gods of Pharoab and

the Egyptians were the felf-existent, felfpowerful Essence, or Jehovan the God of Israel was that Essence. And was it not proved, by a Series of proper Miracles, that JEHOVAH the God of Ifrael was the Lord of Holts, who created the Heavens and the Earth: namely, by controuling the mechanical Powers of the Heavens, which they took for Gods, in the Root and every Branch? To what End did God sliew, in Miracles, his Power over this Machine, unless it was to convince Man that he had another Part be-Ade his Body, which was defigned for another State, of which he was more immediately God. As Christ fays to the Sadducees " God is not the God of the Dead, but of the Living. So I may fay to our modern Sadduces, who deny a future State in the Molaic Dispensation, God is not the God of this mortal, but of a future immortal State. This World must pass away, must die and perish for ever. And if God has shewn himself Master and Lord over Nature, over this State, over this World, which must perilli; it is a Proof that there is another State, which remaineth for evermore. For if Man had only a mortal perishable Body, or, which is the fame Thing,

if he knew that he had no other Part but this Tabernacle of Clay, to know that this Machine supports it, is enough. It is the God, as I may call it, of the Body; it fustains and gives it Health, Life, and all the Pleasure and Delight that it here enjoys or can enjoys If then there is a Revelation of a Being, tota calo, different from this Machine, the Hear vens, it must imply that Man has a Part, tota calo, different from his Body, otherwise the Revelation is of no use. He wants it not for his Body, this material God supplies all its Wants here, and he is supposed to be totally ignorant of any hereafter. And in Truth my Lord, " in all Disputes with the Apos tates, the main Question was, whether the ". Hoft of Heaven, the Airs did every Thing " of themselves, or there was an intelligent " Being who created and commanded them? The future State and general Judgment Ec, were Consequences which would " be believed or difbelieved by that lifting " Job, Moses David and others, when they were upon the Point of a future State, ex-" preffed it as fully as we can do now;" as Mr. Bate has clearly proved in his Confidence tion of Dr. Warburton's third Proposition, of

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the future State in the Mojaic Differsation, and his Remarks upon the Doctor's Remarks, been I may be allowed, I hope, my Lord, without giving Offence, to say Mr. Bate has clearly proved this Point, until Dr. Warburston shews the contrary, which he has not even attempted to do, though often and now called upon to do it; prudently despising, I suppose, such Opponents as he cannot unswer.

If the Air is not God, then there is a Being who has created and formed it; and if this Being is not in this created System, (as the Scriptures affare us he is not) then he is in another, fo God of another World; and if the Contest all along was, whether the Hea-God, and Miracles the Determination, then this Determination proved, that there was another World or State, the immediate Refidence of Yebboub : But this could not concern Man, for whole Ule R was made and record ed unles he knew that he had a Soul, and that it was defigned for this other, this ficture State. When therefore the Patriarchs de clared themselves Strongers and Pilgrims upon the Barth; and at the fame Time knew tidisody, and they, as Tuppoled, wanted no

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more, non looked no farther.

that God was in another State , what could they mean but that this was not the Place of Abade, and that they waited for another Country, and that an beavenly. When God inforces all his Laws with the Sanction of I am Jebovah, and had Thewn by Miracles that he was Jebovab; what could this mean, or what could the Yews understand by it, but that they were to obey him, and his Laws, for the Sake of that bereafter, that future State, that other System, where was his more immediate Refir dence and Presence, and where, after this Life ended, they were to live with him for ever ? Had the whole Molaic ritual respected God and referred to God only as civil Gevennor, that is, Governor of this World alone, as Dr. Warburton afferts r To what End, perthit me to ask, my Lord, were all the Contests about God's Superiority over the created material Agents, the Sun, Moon, and all the Hoft. of Heaven which the Apostate Jews and Heathens worshiped? Why was it disputed, or what was it to them, whether Baal was God, or Jehovab was God? Bael, though only God's Creature, gave them Plenty of Victuals and Increase; that was enough for the Body, and they, as supposed, wanted no more, nor looked no further. St.

the same Time, it is a Pity that the facing isti Paul * tells the Ephefians, that, before sheir Conversion to Christianity, they were she without Christ; being Aliens from the Com-Minimuealth of Ifriael, and Strangers from the Decomants of Promife, having no Hope, and "without God (Men) in the World." But according to Dr. Warburton's Scheme, this could not be the Case, for fince the heather Nations all around knew, and acted upon the Hope of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, which was made the Sanction of their several Dispensations; bow could they bave no Hope, and be without God in the World, as the Apostle affects? How, mi Lord, shall we reconcile St. Paul, and Del Warburton; and to whom shall we give the Preference? Shall we ingeniously conjecture that the Heathens had the Knowledge of future State of Rewards, and Punishments but, notwithstanding had no Hope, and were without God in the World ; and that the Jews bad Hope, and knew God, but were ignorant of a future State, Will this Salvo do, mg Lord A For one does not care, as yet, openly to By in the Face of an inspired Writer, and, at because the adverds and I positionents.

_ Chap. ii. ver. 12.

the same Time, it is a Pity that the main Proposition of to celebrated and admired a Performance, the Labour of do many Years, should be so greatly contrassicted, and in Danger of being overthrown by an impertinent Passage of an antiquated Epistle. Be so good, my Lord, as to east your Eye upon this Paffage again. Doth it not feem to fay, or to imply, that the Epbefiant were without Christupon Account of their being Aliens from the Commonwealth (married) of Ifruel, and Strangers from the Covenants of Promife; and therefore, or upon that Account, namely, as being Aliens, having no Hope, and without God in the World ; and was not Chris the But of all the Promites? If fo, my Lord, then the Jews, being Members of the Commonwealth of Ifrael, must have Ghrift, and confequently the Knowledge of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, which Doos wine must make a Part of their occlesiastical Polity: For if these who were Aliens to that Policy were without Christ, those, who were Members of it, must have the Knowledge of Christy and if the Policy taught Christ, it must seach the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, because the e World II. IL. 12.

Knowledge of Christ and a suture State, are inteparably annexed, according to this Gentleman's own Confession.

But permit me, my Lord, to alk what meant by the Apostle, saying that the Boben figns when they were Heathens, had no Hope-What was this Hope which they had not? Was it the Hope of a future State of Rewards and Punishments? Then Dr. Warburton and St. Paul are still at Variance : For the Doctor fays, that the Heathens had Hope of future State of Rewards and Punishments, and were influenced by it; and the Apostle afferts that they had no Hope : So that this Text, at least to me, seems to sit heavy upon Dr. Wary hurton's Medium, which depends as much upon the Heathens having the Doctrine of future State of Rewards and Punishments in their Dispensations, as upon the Fews not having that Doctrine in the Mefaic Dispensation; and yet the Text fays, as I think, my Lord, that the Commonwealth of Ifreel di contain in it the Doctrine of Christ, and consequently of a future State; and that the Heathens had no Hope, were without Christ. and without God in the World. Dott not,

my Lord, the Knowledge of God imply the Knowledge of a future State? Dr. Warburson afferts that it doth not, but fays, that the Knowledge of Satan doth imply it. And is it not strange that the Knowledge of the Devil should have to close a Connection with a future State, and the Knowledge of God have none? I wish this super-ingenious Writer would oblige the World with the Medium that so closely connects the Knowledge of the Devil and a future State; when the Knowledge of God and those spiritual Beings his holy Angels, has not the least Connection with it. Doth not St. Paul * in his Epiftle to the Corintbians make the faying, there is no Refurrection of the Dead, and the not havfing the Knowledge of God the fame Thing? As the Jews then knew God the holy one of Trael, they must consequently know there was a Refurrection of the Dead, and fo a future State. Doth not the fame Apostle 4. in the Epistle to the Hebrews, place the Refurrection of the Dead, and the eternal Judgment among the first Principles or Rudiments of Christianity, and not make them the Pre-Tection, as Dr. Warburton will have it? And

¹ Cor. xv. ver. 34. + Ibid. chap. vi. ver. 1, 2.

doth he not tell the Galatians that the Law was our School-Mafter to bring us unto Corin Bur what Kind of a School-Mafter was it, or how could it lead to Chrift, if it did not teach the Elements of Christianity? And if it did teach them, it taught a future State How is Chrift like unto Mofes, when Chrift makes the Doctrine of a future State the Sanction of his Dispensation, and Moses omits that Doctrine in his! How could Belief in Moles's Writings promote in the Jews a Belief in Christ's Words, when, according to Dr. Warburton's Plan, they are fo diametrically sprofite? Mofes in his Writings throwing into a Shade, and with fuch studious Care keeping out of Sight, and fecreting from vulgar Knowledge, every Thing that related to Chrife and a future State. How can Christ be faid to bring Life and Immortality to Light in the Doctor's Sense, when, according to him, this Doctrine became popular long before Christ's coming? Whence came it? Or how got the Heathens that Knowledge that was fo studiously and industriously kept from the Ser-" vants of the true God? But suppoling Dr. Warburtones Medium to be true, : what do' Christians gain by it? Nothing truly, but' Bibartopy traft of block radiat W startbat

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what no Christian ever yet denied; and this at the Danger of believing what no Christian ever yet believed. I will not go further, and fay, what no one can believe and be a Chri-Rian, left you should think this too fevere a Censure, But consider, my Lord, what Christ faid to the Jews, " Do not think that "I will accuse you to the Father: there is " one that accuseth you, even Moses in whom you trust, for had ye believed Moses, ye " would have believed me; for he wrote of me: But if ye believe not Moses his Wri-"tings, how shall ye believe my Words." Did then Moses write of Christ by God's Inspiration, and yet give the Jews, by the same God's Direction, a Dispensation designedly calculated to omit, and studiously conceal the Knowledge of Christ from them? They might, upon this Supposition, have answered Christ, " your Father gave us a Dispensation " by this same Moses to whose Writings you refer us for Evidence of yourself and your divine Legation; which Dispensation con-" tained in it not the least Intimation, or "most distant Hint of you, or of our Belief " in you : How then can Mofes accuse us to " the Father, or how can we believe that the Mofaic Writings would fo flatly contradict " the

the Mosaic Dispensation; or could those be defigned to declare, what this was defigned to conceal!" Would it not, my Bord, be a strange Proposition to advance, Doctrine directly contrary to what was taught by the Writings of the New Testament? And is not this what Dr. Warburton advances concerning the Mofaic Difpensation? The Mofaic Dispensation had nothing in it that respected Ghriff, or a future State of Rewards and Punishments, The Mofaic Writings spoke of, and bare Witness to Christ, as the great Redeemer to come; and a future State and Redemption by Gbrift are infeparably annexed, as the Doctor acknowledges . So that the one contained what was omitted in the other. And yet this Author fays, that s a future State of Rewards and Punishments was revealed under the Jewish Dispensasition by those Modes of Information, viz. Types, which were Signs inflead of Words, which, '(as he in the Cafe of Abrabam Informs us) were of common Practice in those early Days, and the best Manner Humanity capable of receiving Instruction, So then the Doctrine of a future State of Re-G 2 wards

wards and Punishments was revealed under the, Jewish Dispensation, but this same Doctrine is not to be found in, nor did make Part of the Mosaic Dispensation. Should not Dr. Warburton, my Lond, have told us wherein confifted the Difference between the Jewish and Mojaic Dispensation; because if the Fewish and Mosair are but one and the fame Dispensation, then this Concession of his overturns his grand Medium of to future State, in the Mosais Dispensation. In one Place of his Work he tells us that the Leaders and Fathers of the Jewish People had the Knowledge of a future State; and in another Part he cites David, Salemon, March. Hezekiah, Jeremiah and Ezeahiel, at totally ignorant of it, nay brings them as politive Evidences against it. He allows the Law of Moses explained by the Prophets to touch a future State; though he has subposned the Prophets before the Captivity for Witnesses against a future State. But Consistency, my Lord, is not this Gentleman's Talent, and there is so little of it throughout his Works, that one is tempted to think, that in his Hafte to be an Author, he has published his Common-Place Book : And yet, notwithstanding all

all this Farrago, he has left the divine Legadon of Mojes undemonftrated; his fourth Volume! which was to prove it, being fill born 14e has another firange Paradox, that the Doctrine of a future State in Mojes a unavoidably leads to the Denial of the Religion of Jefus, because they both contreain the fame Dectrine." How agreeable this is to what Mofes fays, a Prophet shall The Lord your God raise up unto you, of your Brethren like unto me. And to what Christ that Prophet fays, at had ye believed squales, ye would have believed me, for he would of the on I leave your Lordship to determine. He adds, " that the Jews broached the Error of Mojes teaching a future State, 40 to countenance and support their Rejection to of Christing This towering Genius, that foars fo much above System and Connection may perhaps project a Plan to demonstrate the Necessity of our Redemption from the Denial of the Fall; and gravely affore us that the Notion of the Fall of the first Adam, was trumped up by the Jews to Support their Rejection of Redemption by the ferend. , nois

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all this Farcage, he has left the divine Lega-Is not this, my Lordy the unclean Spirit of Remnement? To what pitiful Shifts is this poor great Man reduced to prop up his Paper-Bailding? And what an Opinion must this difingenuous Dealing give the World of his Fidelity? How shall we so account of such an one, as of the Minister of Christ, and Steward of the Mysteries of God, since it is required in Stewards that a Man be found faithful ? Faithful my Lord, in their Handling of the Word of God, the Scriptures of which they are Stewards, And I appeal to your Lordship, whether Dr. Warburton's grand Proposition that the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments is not to be found in, non did make Part of the Mosaic Dispensation, not withstanding he employe every Trick of Prevarication, and handles the Scriptures in a Manner he durst not, for his Ears, in his forn mer Profession have handled any human Record: Ialk, notwithstanding all this Chie canery, whether that Proposition doth not flatly contradict the seventh Article of Religion, and the Homily on Faiths to nothers

tion wind Christianty in Hierory The Age we live in, my Lord, is not distinguished for its Regard to Christianity, and fince our Saviour has bid us beware of Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing, it cannot be amis for Shepherds to have an Eye to their Flocks And when Mankind are so lukewarm about the Religion they profes, that any Escuse, however trifling, will serve to prevent their fearching the Scriptures to fee if Things are fo; and they fee one Clergyman under the Pretence of defending Christianity, (a Word not to be named among Christians) take up an Argument of which the Apollate Yews are ashamed, and maintain it with that Obstinacy, Rancour and Malice, as not to allow his Opponents, even those of his own Cloath, either Learning, Honour or common Sense; one of whom, Mr. Bate I mean, has in my Opinion, proved; (and I must take Leave to fay so, till Dr. Werburton, or any other disproves it) I say then that Mr. Bate has proved the contrary to this Gentleman's Proposition, viz. that the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments is contained in, and did make the whole of the Molaic Difpensation, the Mosaic Dispensation

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tion being Christianity in Hieroglyphics: And while this disideing, our Miritual Pakors and Directors, like Gallio, care for none of these Things, will not the Weak be his Danger of falling, the Scephical and Unbel Reving be hardened in their Doubts and Uns belief, and the common Enemy take Advan tage to feef, and represent the whole of Christianity as a Cheat, and the Clergy in the Secret. And would not the Interpolition of your Right Reverend Bench, my Lord, (1 mican to moderate and decide the Questiony hi a great Meafare, if not entirely put a ftop to friely extravagant Novellies, which are often brouched, to fay no worfe, out of Affectation and Vanity, to appear wife above what is written, and at any Rate to get a Name : And would not this be a Means to avoid, for the foruse, the manifold Enormities which heretofore by false Doctrines bave crept into the Church of God, and prevent our being trachled with Words subverting our Souls.

The Weight and general Concern of the Matter in Dispute, your Lordship's acknow-ledged great Abilities, and extraordinary knowledge in Divinity; of which you have given

iven the World such eminent Proof in thate nost excellent Discourses lately published. Your Zeal against any Doctrine that carries he least Appearance of Novelty, and any Method of interpreting Scripture that may only feem to oppose Authority and Antiquity; (and furely a greater Opposition to, and even Infult upon Authority and Antiquity there cannot be, than Dr. Warburton's Proposition of a future State not being contained in the Mosaic Difpensation.) Your present high Station in the Church, with the Precedent of the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem *, who did not disdain to listen to the Request of the Brethren, but affembled, confulted, and determined upon a Question of not more Importance than this. These, my Lord, all conspire to justify, nay provoke this Appeal, And I hope your Lordship will graciously condescend to give your Sentiments of this Author's Medium, so far as to enable us to fettle our Belief in this important Affair, which cannot fail of highly obliging the World in general, and in a particular Manner,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most bumble Servant,

The AUTHOR,

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en the World fach eminent Proof in those t excellent' Difcourtes lately published. of Zeel seguid our Doftrine that carries leaft Appearance of Navelty, and any dethod of interpreting Scripture that may the feem to oprofe Authority and Antiquity; and furely a greater Oppolition to, and even high upon Authority and Antiquity there sannot be, than Dr. Warbierton's Proposition a future State not being contained in the Moleic Differentition.) Your present highesttion in the Church, with the P soudent of the Apostles and Edders at Jerufillm *, who did not diffigin to liften to the Regress of the Brethren, but allembled, connitted, and detennined apon a Quettion of not moredinportance than this. Thefe, my Lord, all confeire to fullfy, may provoke this Appeal. And I hope your Lording will gracioully condescend to give your Sentiments of this Author's Maliter, fo fur as to enable us to settle our Behafinger gent Affair which general, and in a particular Manner,

Zur Lordflip's meft obedient,

And mast Lumble Corgans,

The AUTHOR

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